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VEGETABLE SITUATION

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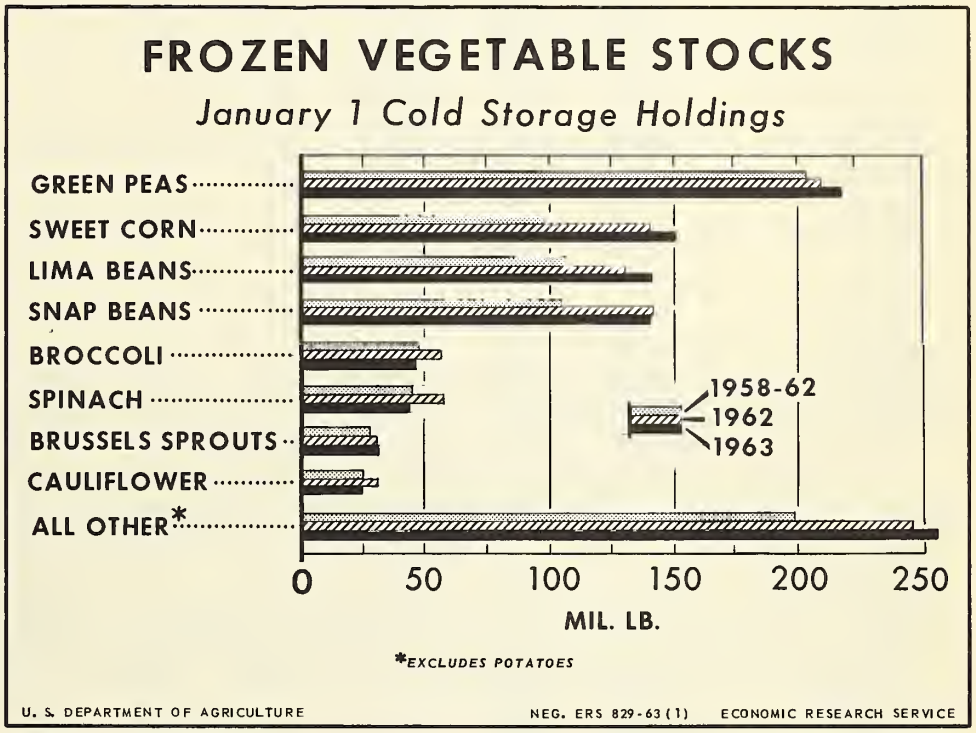
Total supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, are about the same as a year ago, and more than a fifth above the 1958-62 average.

With smaller supplies of fresh vegetables in prospect during February and March, as a result of weather damage in major producing areas, movement of frozen vegetables is expected to be larger than a year earlier. Prices of frozen vegetables into mid-1963 are likely to average the same to slightly above those of a year earlier.



IN THIS ISSUE

Influence of the Food Stamp Program on Vegetable Consumption

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Table 1 .--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and indicated 1963

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated 1963
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
VEGETABLES									
WINTER									
Artichokes 1/	9,200	8,000	8,000	43	55	50	392	440	400
Beans, lima	390	400	400	21	28	23	8	11	9
Beans, snap	16,280	19,300	20,000	27	36	28	466	695	560
Beets	2,220	1,900	1,800	90	80	95	200	152	171
Broccoli 1/	3,630	2,300	3,800	47	37	65	169	86	246
Cabbage 1/	41,630	42,900	39,900	155	140	149	6,412	5,996	5,933
Carrots 1/	37,680	41,400	45,500	144	126	132	5,461	5,212	6,023
Cauliflower 1/	4,406	1,850	2,300	63	70	71	281	129	163
Celery 1/	11,418	9,180	10,090	451	488	455	5,123	4,483	4,588
Corn, sweet	6,500	8,600	8,500	54	62	50	371	533	425
Cucumbers	1,240	1,400	1,500	68	65	65	93	91	98
Eggplant	680	600	700	105	215	140	78	129	98
Escarole	5,960	6,100	6,500	116	110	100	693	671	650
Kale 1/	2,160	1,700	1,600	71	65	50	153	110	80
Lettuce	65,840	59,800	67,300	151	175	161	9,947	10,486	10,817
Peppers, green 1/	5,080	4,900	4,400	91	135	85	485	662	374
Shallots	1,460	600	500	26	25	30	38	15	15
Spinach	10,890	8,400	7,900	60	48	68	655	401	540
Tomatoes	16,200	16,000	16,500	121	205	150	1,974	3,280	2,475
Total	242,864	235,330	247,190	136	143	136	32,999	33,582	33,665
SPRING									
Asparagus 1/ 2/	155,560	146,220	147,400	23	25	---	3,641	3,725	---
Cabbage 1/2/									
Early	14,470	12,400	13,450	128	142	---	1,859	1,760	---
Onions 1/									
Early	26,900	22,300	22,000	98	120	---	2,539	2,676	---
Late 2/	11,480	8,350	7,200	201	221	---	2,239	1,849	---
Watermelons									
Late 2/	87,980	72,800	72,000	101	129	---	8,697	9,372	---
Total Spring to date	296,390	262,070	262,050	64	74	---	18,975	19,382	---
Winter and Spring to date	539,254	497,400	509,240	96	106	---	51,974	52,964	---

1/ Includes processing.

2/ 1963 prospective acreage.

Vegetables -- Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 25, 1963

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SPECIAL ARTICLE

Influence of the Food Stamp Program on Vegetable Consumption 16

SUMMARY

Supplies of vegetables for fresh market during February-March are likely to be significantly smaller than a year earlier. Substantially smaller supplies are in prospect for most tender items -- such as snap beans, sweet corn, green peppers and tomatoes -- all hard hit by the December and January freezes in winter producing areas. Although less affected by the cold, supplies of a number of hardier items also are likely to be smaller.

Remaining supplies of canned vegetables appear to be moderately larger than last season mainly as a result of heavier supplies of canned corn, tomato juice, and most tomato products. Supplies of frozen vegetables are about the same as a year earlier.

Consumer income is expected to continue at a high level and demand for processed vegetables is expected to continue strong. Movement of processed items is expected to be particularly good during the next 6 to 8 weeks because of short supplies of a number of important fresh vegetables. The larger supplies of some important canned vegetables available into mid-1963 are likely to hold both f.o.b. and retail prices of these items below those of a year earlier. But prices of most other canned items and most frozen items probably will average about the same to slightly above those of last season.

Potato supplies available into midspring are more than ample, though moderately below the large supplies of a year ago. January 1 stocks of potatoes, at 118 million hundredweight were moderately smaller than a year earlier, and

indicated winter production is down a tenth. Early reports indicate moderately more acreage of early spring potatoes than in 1962, but a slightly smaller acreage of the important late spring crop.

Production of sweetpotatoes in 1962 was substantially larger than in 1961 and indications are that supplies remaining for late winter and spring marketing also are materially larger. Prices to growers are expected to continue significantly below those of a year earlier.

Total supplies of dry edible beans are about the same as a year ago. Supplies of the important white classes generally are larger than last season. But the supply of colored beans is smaller, largely because of a sharp cutback in production of pintos. Supplies of red kidney beans appear to be close to those of last year, and supplies of small reds are larger. Domestic use of beans is expected to be a little larger than last season, and export demand probably will be somewhat stronger. Prices to growers into mid-1963 are likely to average a little above those of a year earlier.

Large supplies of dry peas are available as a result of a big 1962 crop. However, export demand is stronger because of poor crops in some countries of Western Europe.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Production of Fresh Vegetables Down, Value Up; Melon Production Up, Value Down in 1962

Harvested acreage of commercial vegetables for fresh market in 1962, excluding melons, was 2 percent less than in 1961. Acreage of most major vegetable crops was smaller than in 1961. However, partially offsetting were larger acreages of Brussels sprouts, carrots, sweet corn, escarole, and onions. Total production of principal vegetables for fresh market was 170 million hundredweight, slightly below output in 1961. Among the more important items, output of carrots, sweet corn, and onions was larger than in 1961, but production of snap beans, cabbage, celery, lettuce, green peppers, and tomatoes was smaller. Both total acreage and production of melons in 1962 were larger than in the previous year. Output of both cantaloups and watermelons was above the 1961 level.

Demand for fresh vegetables was strong in 1962 and, with slightly smaller total supplies available, prices to growers averaged moderately above a year earlier. Total value of commercial vegetable production in principal producing States was $767 million, 5 percent above the $733 million value of the 1961 crop. Value of the snap bean crop was up almost $1 million; cabbage $16 million; celery $18 million; green peppers $1 million; and lettuce $35 million. But the value of both the carrot and sweet corn crop was down about one half million each; the onion crop $25 million; and tomatoes almost $12 million. Prices and value of both cantaloups and watermelons were materially below a year earlier.

Supplies in Late Winter Likely to Be Smaller Than Year Earlier

Total supplies of vegetables during February-March are expected to be smaller than a year earlier as a result of December and January freeze damage to vegetables in Florida, California, Arizona, and Texas. Supplies of most tender vegetables -- including snap beans, lima beans, sweet corn, green pepper, and tomatoes -- are expected to be down sharply from last winter. The hardier items, such as broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, spinach, celery, and lettuce, suffered much less damage from the cold. Nevertheless, smaller supplies of some hardier items also are in prospect during the next 6 to 8 weeks. Delayed growth and replanting of vegetables in winter producing areas is likely to result in substantial overlap of supplies from these areas with supplies from areas producing for spring harvest.

Domestic production of winter vegetables, as usual, will be supplemented by imports, the bulk of which normally come from Mexico. Acreage of winter vegetables in Mexico is reported to be larger than last winter, and U. S. imports of Mexican vegetables may be up from a year earlier. Domestic production of tomatoes and green peppers -- both important import items -- has been drastically curtailed as a result of the December 11-13 freezes in Florida.

Consumer disposable income is likely to continue at a high level, and demand for fresh vegetables is expected to remain strong. With the prospect of materially smaller supplies of most tender vegetables and some hardier items, overall prices of fresh vegetables through late winter are expected to average above a year earlier.

Prospects for Major Fresh Market Vegetables

Cabbage -- Total supplies of cabbage for winter marketing are expected to be smaller than last winter. Stocks of storage cabbage on January 1 were down 13 percent. Production of winter cabbage, which makes up about 90 percent of the total winter supply, also is likely to be somewhat smaller. Prospective winter production in Florida is down sharply as a result of December freeze damage and sharply reduced yield. Output in California also is substantially smaller than a year earlier, owing to a smaller acreage and lower yield. But despite some weather damages in January production in Texas is expected to be up sharply from the small crop of last winter, partly offsetting reductions in the other States. Acreage for harvest in Texas is materially smaller than a year ago. But average yield is expected to be well above the very low yield of last winter.

Unloads of cabbage in 41 cities in mid-January were the same to slightly larger than those of a year earlier. But with lighter supplies of a number of other fresh items, shipping point prices averaged somewhat higher.

Prospective acreage of early spring cabbage is 8 percent above last season.

Onions--Supplies of dry onions available for winter marketing are substantially larger than a year ago. Production of late summer onions, which furnish storage supplies for the winter months, was 12 percent larger than the 1961 crop. Although disappearance to January 1 was somewhat larger than a year earlier, stocks of onions held by growers and dealers on January 1, including cold storage holdings amounted to 5.4 million hundredweight. This was 18 percent above a year earlier and 8 percent above the 1957-61 average. Holdings were substantially larger than a year ago in the Eastern and Western areas, but substantially smaller in the Central States. Demand for U. S. dry onions in Western Europe has been good. However, because of the dock workers' strike U. S. exporters have not been able to take full advantage of foreign demand. With larger overall supplies available, prices to growers for 1962 late summer onions have averaged much below the relatively high levels of a year earlier, and moderately below average.

Acreage of onions for early spring harvest in Texas is down slightly from a year earlier and 18 percent below the 1957-61 average. The Winter Garden area reports the only acreage increase over last year--5,700 acres compared with 5,500 a year ago. About 81 percent of the total acreage planted in Texas this season is on land that has irrigation available, a slightly higher percentage than last year. Cold weather has delayed development of the early spring crop.

Intentions reports indicate that growers plan to plant 7,200 acres of onions for late spring harvest, 14 percent less than last year and more than a third below the recent 5-year average.

Carrots--Acreage of carrots for winter harvest in Texas and California is larger than both last year and average. Production is expected to be materially above that of last winter, and at least moderately above average. Output is expected to be substantially larger than last winter in California, and at least moderately larger in Texas. Movement to market during the first 2 weeks of January was substantially heavier than that of a year earlier, and shipping point prices averaged much lower.

Celery--Total production of winter celery in Florida, Arizona, and California is expected to be about the same as in the winter of 1962. Acreage for harvest is larger than a year earlier in all major areas. But prospective yields in Florida are below those of last winter, as a result of freeze damage, and indicated production in the State is down slightly. Yield in California also is down, but acreage is up sharply, and production probably will be up.

Marketings in the first 2 weeks of January were somewhat smaller than a year earlier. But with plentiful supplies available at shipping points, prices received by growers were the same to lower.

Lettuce--Barring further weather damage total supplies of winter lettuce may be close to those of a year ago. Reports in early January indicated a slightly larger production in California and a much larger production in Texas.

But subsequent cold damage in January caused slight to moderate damage to lettuce crops in these States. The Texas crop furnishes only about 5 percent of total winter supplies. Prospective output in both Florida and Arizona is near that of last winter. Unloads in early January were moderately smaller than a year ago, and shipping point prices of iceberg type lettuce averaged materially above those of a year earlier.

Tomatoes--Prospects point to a much smaller crop of winter tomatoes in Florida than the large crop of last winter. Acreage for winter harvest was larger than a year ago, but freezing weather reduced yield prospects sharply. By mid-January marketings from the Florida winter crop were materially smaller, and prices averaged significantly higher than a year earlier.

As usual, domestic supplies of tomatoes will be supplemented by imports from Mexico. The amount of these imports probably will be determined largely by production and the price level of tomatoes in the United States. Supplies of Mexican tomatoes available for export are reported to be about the same as last winter. However, relatively large domestic supplies last winter did not permit all available supplies to be imported. Thus, with higher prices and shorter supplies than last winter in the United States, imports of Mexican tomatoes probably will be larger than a year earlier.

Watermelons--Early January reports indicate growers plan 72,000 acres of watermelons for 1963 late spring harvest in Florida and California. The indicated acreage is the same as a year ago in Florida, but materially smaller in California. In Florida, some early vine growth was killed by freezes. Acreage in the early areas of south Florida is expected to be larger than in 1962, but moderate declines are expected in the Live Oak and central Florida areas. California growers plan 12 percent less acreage than a year earlier, a fourth less than average. Yields near the 1959-62 average, on the total intended acreage in Florida and California, would result in a total crop somewhat smaller than both last year and the 1957-61 average. A crop this size ordinarily would find a ready market and generally favorable prices. However, delayed development and replanting, particularly of early areas in Florida, is likely to result in bunching of supplies and serious overlap of marketings with supplies from other areas.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Acreage Down, Production and Value Up in 1962

Total harvested acreage was close to that of 1961, but aggreate production of vegetables for commercial processing in 1962 amounted to 9.3 million tons, 13 percent larger than in 1961 and a third above the 1951-60 average. Most of the increased tonnage, from about the same acreage as in 1961, was the result of a sharply higher yield of tomatoes. But yields of most other vegetables also averaged above those of 1961.

Most of the production increase over 1961 was due to a fourth larger tomato crop. But there were also substantially more beets in 1962 and slightly to moderately more asparagus, sweet corn, and green peas. Output of lima beans, snap beans, cabbage for kraut, spinach, and cucumbers for pickles was smaller than in the previous season.

Value of 10 important vegetables for commercial processing in 1962 was $362 million, 7 percent more than 1961, and about a third more than the 1951-60 average. The value of the 1962 tomato crop for processing, at $151 million, was up $25 million from a year earlier. Values were also up substantially for asparagus, beets, and sweet corn, and up slightly for green peas and cabbage for kraut. Values were down from 1961 for lima beans, snap beans, spinach, and cucumbers for pickles.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1962 Pack Probably Moderately Larger Than 1961

The total pack of canned vegetables in 1962 probably was moderately larger than a year earlier, mainly because of record large production of tomatoes for processing. Among important items, packs of canned asparagus, pumpkin and squash, tomato juice, and probably most other tomato products, were substantially larger than in 1961. The canned pack of green peas and peeled tomatoes was moderately larger than a year earlier. The pack of sweet corn was about the same as in 1961, and packs of snap beans and lima beans were materially smaller.

Remaining Supplies Larger Than a Year Ago

Remaining supplies of canned vegetables probably are moderately larger than both a year earlier and the recent 10-year average. Although supplies of some canned items are smaller than a year ago, holdings of most major items are ample to heavy for trade requirements. Supplies of canned sweet corn, tomato juice, and most tomato products probably are materially larger than both a year earlier and average. Supplies of canned tomatoes, asparagus, and pumpkin and squash probably are slightly to moderately larger than a year ago, and those of green peas, lima beans, and sauerkraut about the same as a year earlier. Holdings of snap beans and cucumber pickles appear to be smaller than a year ago but larger than the recent 10-year average.

With ample to heavy supplies of most items, overall distributor demand for canned vegetables since mid-1962 has been generally routine, and prices of many items have averaged somewhat lower than a year earlier. As a result of the recent freeze damage to fresh vegetables in Florida, a strong demand for some processed items is expected during the winter months. Because of large supplies available, both f.o.b. and retail prices of sweet corn, tomato juice, and most tomato products probably will continue below year-earlier levels into mid-1963. Prices of most other major canned items are likely to average the same to slightly above those of the previous season.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Supplies About the Same as a Year Ago

Remaining supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, are near those of a year ago. Storage holdings of frozen vegetables on January 1 amounted to 1,055 million pounds compared with 1,045 a year earlier. Among important items, holdings of frozen lima beans, carrots, corn, and green peas are slightly to moderately larger than a year ago. But holdings are materially smaller than a year earlier for asparagus, broccoli, cauliflower, and spinach. Stocks of snap beans, Brussels sprouts, and mixed peas and carrots are near those of a year earlier. Stocks of frozen potatoes are substantially larger than a year ago.

Carryover stocks in mid-1962, the beginning of the current season, were materially larger than at the beginning of the previous season. But incomplete pack data point to a smaller total pack than in 1961. Among important items, the pack of frozen green peas, at 355 million pounds, was slightly larger than last season, and early indications of tonnage for freezing point to a larger pack of snap beans. But the packs of spring spinach at 80 million pounds, substantially smaller than in the previous season, and the pack of asparagus also was down. The pack of cut corn, at 163 million pounds, was slightly smaller than the previous season. Indications also point to a smaller pack of green lima beans than last season.

Prospects for Next Few Months

Consumer demand for frozen vegetables is expected to continue strong in 1963. Winter demand for some items, especially snap beans and sweet corn, is likely to be stronger than a year earlier because of smaller fresh supplies of those items. Large supplies of both canned and frozen vegetables are likely to result in keen competition for the consumer's dollar. However, except for frozen cut corn, prices of most major frozen items into spring, probably will average about the same to slightly above those of a year earlier.

POTATOES

1962 Production and Prices

Total production of potatoes in 1962, at 268 million hundredweight, was almost a tenth smaller than the record 1961 crop of 294 million hundredweight. Average yield was 194 hundredweight per acre compared with the record 196 hundredweight last season. Production of each seasonal group was smaller than a year earlier--declines ranged from 6 percent in both the late summer and fall producing States to 26 percent in the early spring States. Winter production was down 16 percent, late spring 22 percent, and early summer 19 percent.

Although the 1962 potato crop was materially smaller than in the previous season, the market was seriously depressed during the early months of 1962 as a result of very large carryover stocks of 1961 late crop potatoes. From September 1961 through May 1962 the Department operated a program to assist growers in marketing the large supplies of 1961 late summer and fall potatoes. Under the program about 29 million hundredweight were diverted to starch, flour, and livestock feed--about two-thirds of them U. S. No. 2 or better quality. Although the large diversions helped lighten pressure on markets, prices into early spring of 1962 averaged materially below those of a year earlier. However, with smaller supplies available after midspring, prices since that time have averaged materially above those of a year earlier. Prices received by growers in December averaged $1.48 per hundredweight compared with only $1.16 a year earlier.

Potato Supplies Smaller Than a Year Ago

Total supplies of potatoes available into midspring are expected to be considerably smaller than a year earlier. Storage stocks of fall crop potatoes, which furnish the bulk of marketings into midspring, are moderately smaller than a year earlier. Also, production for winter harvest is currently estimated at 3.8 million hundredweight, almost a tenth smaller than the 1962 winter crop. Acreage for early spring harvest is moderately larger than a year earlier.

Total stocks of potatoes held by growers and dealers in the fall producing States on January 1 amounted to 117.6 million hundredweight, 5 percent less than a year earlier, but still well above average (table 2). Storage

Table 2.--Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, 26 fall States by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern States	9 Central States	9 Western States	Total 26 States 1/
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
1952-61 average	38.3	21.0	32.9	92.2
1955	35.2	23.9	29.0	88.2
1956	38.1	17.0	30.9	86.0
1957	43.9	23.0	33.8	100.6
1958	38.9	15.8	38.0	92.7
1959	42.8	22.6	42.4	107.9
1960	38.4	22.5	38.5	99.4
1961	41.4	25.1	38.5	105.0
1962	43.7	27.6	52.8	124.1
1963	44.6	26.0	47.0	117.6

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

holdings in the East were larger, but holdings in both the Central States and the West were smaller than a year earlier. Stocks in the 8 Eastern States amounted to 44.6 million hundredweight, 2 percent above those of a year ago. But holdings in the 9 Central States, at 26.0 million hundredweight, and in the 9 Western States, at 47.0 million hundredweight, were down 6 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Supplies of potatoes available for marketing after midspring depend largely on production from late spring and subsequent crops. But to some extent supplies in late spring depend on remaining supplies of storage potatoes. Substantial quantities of fall crop potatoes now in storage are expected to be diverted to nonfood uses, under the diversion program announced in mid-December. Thus, remaining supplies of storage potatoes in late spring, although large relative to most years, are likely to be smaller than the heavy supplies of a year earlier. Also, production of potatoes for late spring harvest in 1963 may be no larger than last year's relatively small crop. The January intentions report indicates that producers of late spring potatoes plan 3 percent less acreage than in 1962. Yields near the average of recent years on the intended acreage would result in output about the same as in 1962.

Diversion Program in Operation

On December 18, USDA announced a potato diversion program to assist growers in marketing the large 1962 fall crop. The program will encourage diversions of potatoes to starch, flour, and livestock feed. Participation in the program will be limited to areas where the potato industry develops an acceptable marketing plan to provide consumers with the best quality potatoes. Through January 18 about 754,000 hundredweight of potatoes had been diverted under the program.

Foreign Trade

U. S. potato exports in 1963 probably will be near the level of last year. Imports are expected to be near the low levels of recent years. Most of the U. S. foreign trade in potatoes is with Canada, and exports in recent years have been about 3 times as large as imports. U. S. exports to Canada may be less this season than last. Canada appears to have ample supplies from domestic production. Also, the devaluation of the Canadian dollar may further tend to limit exports to that country. The recent valuation for duty purposes of $2.67 per hundredweight f.o.b. in Canadian dollars, placed on potatoes entering Port Arthur and other points west has been discontinued. U. S. exports to countries other than Canada may be a little larger than last season.

Acreage-Marketing Guides for Summer and Fall Potatoes

Information is not yet available on the probable supply and price situation for potatoes after late spring. But it is clear that farmers, to avoid heavy supplies and low prices again next fall and winter, should plant at least moderately less acreage to potatoes for late summer and fall harvest.

To assist growers in planting their production and marketing, USDA publishes suggested acreage-marketing guides for the various seasonal groups. Detailed guides for States producing early summer, late summer, and fall potatoes will be released in February. Free copies may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

SWEETPOTATOES

1962 Acreage and Production Larger Than in 1961

Growers harvested 216,900 acres of sweetpotatoes in 1962, a tenth more than the record low of the previous season. All major producing States, except Alabama and Arkansas, reported the same or more acreage harvested than a year earlier. Both Alabama and Arkansas had moderate acreage decreases from 1961. Total U. S. production, at 18.5 million hundredweight, was a fifth larger than a year earlier and moderately larger than the recent 10-year average. Indicated U. S. average yield per acre, at 85.1 hundredweight, was record high. Output in most major producing States was larger than in 1961. But production in Louisiana, which typically produces 20 to 25 percent of the U. S. tonnage, was down moderately as a result of late plantings and unusually hot, dry weather during the growing season.

Supplies Larger and Prices Lower Than a Year Earlier

Production data and information on unloads in 41 cities since the beginning of the season point to larger remaining supplies of sweetpotatoes than a year ago. Combined production in New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and California, the States which furnish the bulk of sweetpotatoes for marketing during the remaining months of the season, was about a fifth larger than last season. Unloads so far this season have been only moderately larger than a year ago.

Trade demand for sweetpotatoes into mid-1963 is expected to be about the same as a year earlier. A purchase program, announced by USDA on January 15 to obtain sweetpotatoes for the school lunch program and other eligible outlets, will tend to lessen the pressure on markets. But with larger supplies available, prices probably will average well below those of the previous season. Prices to growers in December averaged $4.03 per hundredweight compared with $4.97 a year earlier.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Supplies of White Beans Up, Colored Down from Last Season

Total supplies of dry edible beans available for distribution in the 1962-63 marketing season were about the same as those of the previous season.

Carryover stocks on September 1, the beginning of the current season, were larger than a year earlier. But production, at 18.8 million hundredweight, was down 7 percent from the 1961 crop. Supplies of white classes as a group were up from a year earlier, mainly as a result of larger carryover stocks at the beginning of the season. Production of white classes in 1962 was 9.1 million hundredweight compared with 9.0 million a year earlier. Supplies of colored classes appear to be down from a year earlier. September 1 carryover stocks of colored beans were larger than a year earlier, but production at 6.5 million hundredweight was down a fifth.

Table 3.--Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes, average 1951-60 and annual 1957-62

Class	Average 1951-60	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
White:						
Pea, navy	4,400	5,042	6,069	5,845	6,755	7,006
Great Northern	1,813	2,035	2,256	1,572	1,678	1,485
Small white 3/	734	800	943	618	438	561
White marrow	69	44	37	38	79	23
White kidney	14	29	---	---	---	---
Yelloweye	116	124	80	83	71	54
Total, white	7,146	8,074	9,385	8,156	9,021	9,129
Colored:						
Pink	429	457	269	314	457	311
Pinto	4,105	4,904	4,381	4,475	5,592	4,105
Red Kidney	1,322	1,379	988	1,474	1,555	1,479
Small red	888	1,490	871	733	360	538
Cranberry	122	93	204	124	116	67
Total, colored	6,866	8,323	6,713	7,120	8,080	6,500
Lima:						
Large	1,073	1,093	916	756	774	950
Baby	508	356	412	467	454	521
Total, lima	1,581	1,449	1,328	1,223	1,228	1,471
Other:						
Black turtle soup	52	86	85	144	220	317
Blackeye	777	919	841	570	966	648
Garbanzo	48	89	65	86	5	34
Other	520	347	522	618	767	728
Total, other	1,397	1,441	1,513	1,418	1,958	1,727
United States	16,990	19,287	18,939	17,917	20,287	18,827

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis. 3/ Include flat small white.

Among important white classes, supplies of pea beans are somewhat larger than a year earlier. Stocks at the beginning of the season were up, and production, at 7.0 million hundredweight, was 4 percent larger than in 1961. Acreage of dry beans in Michigan, principal producer of pea beans, was 7 percent larger than in 1961, but average yield per acre was down from the previous season. Total supplies of Great Northern beans, second most important of the white classes, also are a little larger than last season. However, the quantity of Great Northerns of suitable market quality may be smaller than a year ago. The 1962 crop was hard hit by cold weather, quality was damaged, and grade-out is expected to be heavy. The increase in beginning stocks a little more than offset the decline in 1962 output. Production of Great Northerns was 1.5 million hundredweight compared with 1.7 million in 1961. Supplies of small white beans are substantially larger than last season as a result of larger production in 1961. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the season were smaller than a year earlier.

Among colored classes, supplies of pinto beans are substantially smaller than in 1961 due to a fifth smaller production in 1962. Materially more small red beans are available as the result of a much larger crop. Supplies of red kidney beans appear to be about the same as those of last season. But supplies of both pink and cranberry beans are smaller than in the previous season. Supplies of both California large lima and baby lima beans are larger than a year earlier, but supplies of blackeyes are substantially smaller.

Total Disappearance May Be Larger in the 1962-63 Season

Domestic use of dry beans is expected to be a little larger than during last season. Also, foreign demand is expected to be stronger, and exports are likely to be up from last season. European stocks of beans and bean products are reported to be down, and small 1962 crops are reported in a number of major European producing countries as a result of adverse growing conditions. Thus, U. S. exports are running ahead of last season, despite continued loss of the Cuban market. With currently remaining supplies the same to slightly smaller than a year ago, slightly higher support prices for most classes, and some increase expected in exports, prices to growers into mid-1963 probably will average slightly to moderately above those of the 1961-62 season. Prices received by farmers in December averaged $7 per hundredweight compared with $7.03 per hundredweight a year earlier.

Average Support Price for 1962 Crop Beans the Same as in 1961

The national average support price for 1962-crop dry edible beans is $6.32 per hundredweight for U. S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and bagged, the same as for 1961-crop beans. However, the 1962 average price does not reflect the same

price as a year earlier for all classes of dry beans. Due to shifts in production toward classes with a lower level of support, levels are 12 cents per hundredweight higher than in 1961 for all classes except pintos and medium white and pea beans, on which support rates are the same as last season. As under past programs, bean prices will be supported through loan and purchase agreements, which were available from harvest through January 1963. Loans will mature on April 30, 1963.

Support prices by classes for 1962-crop dry edible beans are as follows: Medium white and pea beans, $6.40 to $6.90 per hundredweight, depending on area; Great Northern, $6.52 to $7.02; small white and flat small white, $7.33; pink, $7.13; small red, $7.18 to $7.28; pinto, $5.78 to $6.38; red kidney, $8.51; large lima, $10.05 to $10.20; and baby lima beans, $5.40. Premium for U. S. Choice Hand Picked, and U. S. Extra No. 1 beans will be 10 cents per hundredweight, except for pea beans, on which the premiums for U. S. Choice Hand Picked grade will be 25 cents. Discounts for U. S. No. 2 grade beans will be 25 cents per hundredweight.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Supply Materially Larger Than in 1961-62 Season

Supplies of dry field peas available for distribution in the 1962-63 season appear to be considerably larger than those of the previous season. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the current season were smaller than a year earlier, but production was up 40 percent from 1961. Output was almost 5 million 100-pound bags compared with the 1961 crop of 3.5 million. Harvested acreage of dry peas in 1962 was slightly larger than a year earlier, and yield per acre was record high. Production of Alaska and other smooth green peas, at 2.3 million bags, was up 45 percent; output of Canadas and other white and yellow kinds, at 1.2 million bags, was up 13 percent; and production of "other peas", mostly wrinkled varieties for seed was 1.5 million bags, up 60 percent from a year earlier.

Prices May Average a Little Above Those of Last Season

Supplies of dry peas available for export are the largest in several years, after allowing for domestic use at about the same to a little higher rate than last season. However, export demand is expected to be stronger than during last season, as a result of smaller crops in several important producing countires in Europe. With large U. S. supplies available, exports may be above the high level of last season. Because of the expected stronger export demand for dry peas, prices to farmers for the 1962 crop may average slightly to moderately above those for the previous crop.

Influence of the Food Stamp Program on Vegetable Consumption

By Rudolph E. DePass 1/

Summary

Families participating in the Food Stamp Program increased their consumption of vegetables by 2½ pounds per week from the spring to the fall. This rise was more than the seasonal increase as measured by a control group of families. These findings are from research evaluation of data on foods consumed before and during the operation of a Food Stamp Program in both Detroit, Mich., and rural Fayette County, Pa., 2/ during 1961. The retail value of all vegetables consumed by families utilizing food coupons also increased by 15 cents per capita in Detroit, and 9 cents in Fayette County. Comparisons with control groups indicate that part of the increases in quantity and most of the expanded money value may be attributed to the new family purchasing power in the form of food coupons, while the residual increases are due to seasonality.

Approximately 10 percent of the stamp families' food dollar was spent for vegetables in both areas during the spring and fall survey periods. Although the share of the food dollar remained the same, with an expanded food budget the money value of vegetables consumed during the fall period in Detroit was 33 percent above the level in the spring survey period. In Fayette County, the retail value of vegetables consumed was up 16 percent. The value of all vegetables consumed by members of the control groups showed little change between survey periods.

Increases in both the quantity and retail value of vegetables consumed resulted primarily from greater use of fresh vegetables. Seasonally large supplies of corn and tomatoes in the fall contributed strongly to the increases in consumption by low-income households in both survey areas.

Consumption of processed vegetables dropped seasonally. However, families receiving food coupons increased their usage of canned dried beans after dried navy beans were no longer received as Federally donated foods. An increase in consumption of frozen vegetables also was observed. These frozen products constituted only about 2 percent of the vegetables consumed by all families.

Background of Procedure

Less than 2 years ago, USDA initiated Pilot Food Stamp Programs in 8 low-income areas of the United States. The purpose of the program is to improve the diets of needy families and expand demand for farm products.

1/ Marketing Economics Division, ERS.
2/ Hereafter referred to as Fayette County.

In 2 of the 8 areas, Detroit and Fayette County, household food consumption surveys were conducted among low-income families to determine how effective the program was in accomplishing its objectives. The first of these surveys was conducted in April-May 1961 before the initiation of the Food Stamp Program. During this period most of the families in the survey, which later used food coupons, were receiving federally donated commodities under the Direct Distribution Program. A second survey was conducted in both Detroit and Fayette County during September-October 1961 after the Direct Distribution Program had been discontinued and the Food Stamp Program had been in operation for approximately 3 months.

Under the Food Stamp Program, needy families certified by local officials exchange the money they would normally spend on food for coupons of a higher monetary value. Participating families, in turn, use these food coupons to purchase domestically produced foods (excluding alcoholic beverages) from local retail food stores participating in the program.

Under the Direct Distribution Program (which operated prior to initiation of the Food Stamp Program) needy families received without cost 10 or 11 food items, most of which were obtained through the Government's price stabilization and surplus removal programs. Included among the donated items were navy beans, butter, rice, and lard. Over 80 percent of the food stamp households in Detroit and more than 90 percent in Fayette County received donated commodities during the spring survey period under the Direct Distribution Program.

Information on foods consumed during a 1-week period were obtained from a randomly selected sample of 1,263 low-income families in Detroit and 837 families in the rural portions of Fayette County. Data used to show changes in consumption are from matched groups of households of families living at the same address with generally the same family incomes between survey periods. Households surveyed were those with incomes of less than $5,000 per year and where at least 1 family member was consuming 10 or more meals at home in the 1-week period. Findings for this report are based upon the following matched household groups:

(1) Households participating in the Food Stamp Program in the fall, most of which participated in the Direct Distribution Program in the spring. This group totaled 87 households in Detroit and 71 households in Fayette County.

(2) Households with incomes above the maximum levels for participation in either the Direct Distribution or Pilot Food Stamp Programs but less than $5,000 annually. These households served as a control group and were helpful in determining seasonal influence on the changes in consumption, as distinguished from influences attributed to the Food Stamp Program. The number of matched control households totaled 111 in Fayette County and 78 in Detroit.

Participants in both the Food Stamp Program and members of the control group were interviewed during the same 1-week period.

Affect on Total Vegetables

Increases in Both Quantity and Value

Average per capita consumption of vegetables by participants utilizing food coupons in Detroit and Fayette County increased approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds between survey periods (table 4). Per capita value of all vegetables consumed by participants increased 15 cents in Detroit. The increase in Fayette County was 9 cents.

Increases in the combined quantity of fresh, canned, frozen, and dried vegetables consumed by members of the control group amounted to nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds in Fayette County, and slightly more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds by participants in Detroit. The retail value of foods consumed by families in the control group in Fayette County increased 2 cents, while the value by members of the control group in Detroit decreased 4 cents. Most of the increases in value of vegetables used by participants utilizing food coupons are due to the added purchasing power of the food coupons. The rises in quantity are attributed to both the coupons and seasonality.

The money value of all vegetables consumed by families utilizing food coupons increased 33 percent in Detroit and 16 percent in Fayette County. These upward shifts were comparable to the overall increases in values of food consumed by food stamp recipients -- 34 percent in Detroit and 9 percent in Fayette County.

Fresh Vegetables

Corn and Tomatoes Major Contributors

Increases in the average per capita quantity of fresh vegetables consumed from the spring to the fall survey periods amounted to $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds in Detroit and more than 3 pounds in Fayette County by participants utilizing food coupons. Ineligible or control family members in Detroit increased their average per capita consumption of fresh by 1 1/3 pounds, while similar family members in Fayette County showed an increase of nearly 2 2/3 pounds. Families utilizing coupons increased in number as well as per capita consumption beyond seasonal expectations even though most of the rise in consumption by both groups was due to seasonality.

The average retail value of fresh vegetables consumed per capita was approximately 40 cents for both food stamp and ineligible households in both areas during the fall survey period. This represents an increase of 46 percent over the spring period by recipients of food coupons in Detroit and 67 percent in Fayette County. In contrast, the money value of fresh vegetables consumed by members of the control group in Detroit increased by less than 3 percent; the increase was 35 percent in Fayette County. The additional purchasing

power of the food coupons appeared to have enabled recipient families not only to consume larger quantities of vegetables but also to use vegetables of comparable retail values to those consumed by families in the control groups.

Corn and tomatoes accounted for most of the increases in the quantity and value of fresh vegetables consumed during the fall survey period by both the recipients of food coupons and control groups. Corn usage increased approximately 1 pound by recipients utilizing food coupons in both areas, while members of the control groups increased their consumption by 3/4 pound.

Per capita tomato consumption increased nearly 1 3/4 pounds in Fayette County among food stamp users and less than 3/4 pound in Detroit. Increases by the control groups were over 1 1/2 pounds in Fayette County and over 1/3 pound in Detroit.

Corn and tomatoes together accounted for 3/4 of the net increase in value of fresh vegetables consumed by food stamp recipients in Detroit and over 90 percent of the net increase in value by stamp recipients in Fayette County. These two items accounted for an even larger share of the net increase by members of the control groups in both areas. Fresh corn and tomatoes appeared to have occupied comparable positions in the diets of participants in the Food Stamp Programs and the higher income control households in each of the survey areas.

Frozen Vegetables

Declines Among Control Families

Frozen vegetables made up less than 2 percent of the quantity of all vegetables consumed during both survey periods in each area by households utilizing food coupons. The increases in the average retail value of frozen produce consumed in both areas exceeded the overall increases in values of all foods consumed. In contrast, declines were noted in the number of households using frozen vegetables, per capita quantity, and value consumed during the fall period by the ineligible household groups in both areas. Therefore, increases in the consumption of frozen vegetables by food stamp recipients in both areas are attributed solely to the added purchasing power of the food coupons.

Canned Vegetables
(excluding canned dried beans)

Decline in Both Areas

Average per capita consumption of canned vegetables by recipients of food coupons in the fall declined from the spring survey period. With a single exception, declines were observed for each of the individual canned vegetables reported. There were declines both in the number of households

using canned vegetables and the average quantity used per capita during the fall period. Since this consumption pattern also was observed in the control groups, the declines were attributed primarily to the seasonal consumption pattern.

A larger percent of households receiving food coupons in Fayette County consumed canned items than did similar households in Detroit during both the spring and fall survey periods. In addition, the average per capita quantity and value of the canned items used were higher among the rural recipients than among those in Detroit. Families in the rural communities of Fayette County had greater access to home vegetable production for canning than did the low-income families in Detroit. This factor may have contributed to the difference in the level of consumption found between the areas.

Dry Beans and Peas

Substitution Effect in Detroit

Families utilizing food coupons decreased their average per capita consumption of dried beans and peas between survey periods in both Detroit and Fayette County. A decline in navy bean consumption caused the decrease in Detroit, while a decline in other products as well as dried navy beans contributed to the decrease in Fayette County.

With discontinuance of the Direct Distribution Program, dried navy beans were no longer distributed to needy families in either Detroit or Fayette County. During the fall period, participants utilizing food coupons in Detroit increased considerably their per capita intake of canned dried beans. A lesser increase was observed among comparable households in Fayette County. Although increased purchasing power from food coupons may have contributed to this increased usage of canned dried beans, a part of this shift is attributable to termination of donated dried navy beans.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION IS ISSUED FOUR TIMES A YEAR,

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

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THE NEXT ISSUE IS SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE ON

May 3, 1963

Table 4.--Vegetable consumption by low income household groups during a 1-week period in Apr.-May before the operation of a Pilot Food Stamp Program in Detroit, Michigan and rural Fayette County, Pa., and in Sept.-Oct. during the operation of the program, 1961.

Categories		DETROIT						RURAL FAYETTE COUNTY					
		Participants in Food Stamp Program			Control Group 1/			Participants in Food Stamp Program			Control Group 1/		
		Households Using	Per Capita - Quantity	Per Capita - Value	Households Using	Per Capita - Quantity	Per Capita - Value	Households Using	Per Capita - Quantity	Per Capita - Value	Households Using	Per Capita - Quantity	Per Capita - Value
		Percent	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Pounds	Dollars
Fresh													
Corn.....	Before	3.4	.03	2/	9.0	.06	.01	5.7	.03	2/	8.1	.03	.01
	During	47.1	1.12	.04	33.3	.81	.03	38.0	1.21	.08	34.2	.78	.05
Tomatoes.....	Before	31.0	.08	.02	34.6	.17	.04	31.4	.24	.03	46.8	.26	.05
	During	73.6	.69	.07	59.0	.56	.06	87.3	1.95	.12	97.3	1.84	.13
Cabbage.....	Before	51.7	.42	.04	33.3	.36	.04	38.6	.37	.03	29.7	.27	.02
	During	50.6	.41	.03	33.3	.36	.02	42.3	.40	.02	51.4	.45	.03
Onions, Mature.....	Before	75.9	.21	.02	64.1	.27	.03	71.4	.29	.03	59.5	.19	.02
	During	81.6	.24	.02	66.7	.29	.02	78.9	.28	.03	73.9	.23	.02
Lettuce.....	Before	35.6	.09	.01	50.0	.24	.04	51.4	.22	.04	74.8	.36	.06
	During	44.8	.11	.02	37.2	.21	.03	40.8	.15	.02	48.6	.24	.04
Beans, snap, wax...	Before	25.3	.13	.03	32.1	.26	.05	18.6	.13	.01	19.8	.17	.02
	During	49.4	.24	.04	42.3	.35	.06	19.7	.13	.02	30.6	.23	.03
Carrots.....	Before	23.0	.07	.01	29.5	.11	.02	31.4	.08	.01	37.8	.10	.02
	During	31.0	.11	.02	17.9	.08	.01	23.9	.07	.01	24.3	.07	.01
Cucumbers.....	Before	13.8	.03	.01	16.7	.08	.01	15.7	.04	.01	19.8	.07	.01
	During	24.1	.08	.01	20.5	.16	.02	23.9	.24	.02	25.2	.14	.01
Celery.....	Before	29.9	.04	.01	26.9	.06	.01	30.0	.05	.01	43.2	.12	.03
	During	43.7	.06	.02	30.8	.08	.02	35.2	.06	.01	27.0	.08	.02
Green peppers.....	Before	26.4	.01	.01	28.2	.03	.02	10.0	.01	2/	9.9	.03	.01
	During	42.5	.04	.01	34.6	.06	.02	40.8	.21	.04	45.0	.20	.03
Spinach.....	Before	13.8	.05	.01	9.0	.04	.01	---	---	---	---	---	---
	During	10.3	.08	.01	3.8	.02	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other fresh Vegetables.....	Before	3/	.64	.08	3/	.75	.12	3/	.14	.03	3/	.15	.03
	During	3/	.90	.12	3/	.78	.12	3/	.17	.03	3/	.14	.03
Fresh Vegetables, Total 5/.....	Before	96.6	1.81	.26	93.6	2.44	.39	91.4	1.81	.24	96.4	1.86	.31
	During	97.7	4.06	.38	93.6	3.78	.40	97.2	4.90	.40	100.0	4.47	.42
Frozen vegetables.....	Before	13.8	.05	.02	24.4	.11	.05	5.7	.01	2/	30.6	.16	.05
	During	24.1	.10	.04	10.3	.06	.02	7.0	.02	.01	17.1	.06	.02

(Continued)

Table 4.--Vegetable consumption by low income household groups during a 1-week period in Apr.-May before the operation of a Pilot Food Stamp Program in Detroit, Michigan and rural Fayette County, Pa., and in Sept.-Oct. during the operation of the program, 1961. (Continued)

Categories		DETROIT						RURAL FAYETTE COUNTY					
		Participants in Food Stamp Program			Control Group 1/			Participants in Food Stamp Program			Control Group 1/		
		Households Using	Per Capita - Quantity	Per Capita - Value	Households Using	Per Capita - Quantity	Per Capita - Value	Households Using	Per Capita - Quantity	Per Capita - Value	Households Using	Per Capita - Quantity	Per Capita - Value
		Percent	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Pounds	Dollars	Percent	Pounds	Dollars
Canned													
Corn.....	Before	36.8	.16	.03	19.2	.13	.02	35.7	.15	.03	23.4	.09	.02
	During	18.4	.08	.01	15.4	.07	.01	22.5	.12	.02	16.2	.06	.01
Tomatoes.....	Before	39.1	.08	.02	25.6	.12	.03	52.9	.24	.05	35.1	.13	.03
	During	41.4	.07	.02	17.9	.07	.02	53.5	.19	.05	26.1	.09	.02
Peas, green.....	Before	25.3	.10	.02	16.7	.10	.02	40.0	.24	.03	30.6	.12	.02
	During	20.7	.08	.01	14.1	.08	.01	38.0	.23	.03	24.3	.10	.02
Beans, snap.....	Before	17.2	.06	.01	9.0	.04	2/	30.0	.19	.03	22.5	.10	.02
	During	10.3	.05	.01	9.0	.06	.01	15.5	.05	.01	18.9	.07	.02
Other (canned)....	Before	3/	.12	.02	3/	.09	.02	3/	.25	.05	3/	.23	.05
	During	3/	.17	.04	3/	.14	.03	3/	.16	.02	3/	.12	.02
Canned dried beans...	Before	23.0	.10	.02	11.5	.10	.02	41.1	.27	.04	37.8	.21	.03
	During	28.7	.34	.04	12.8	.11	.02	45.1	.31	.04	32.4	.23	.04
Canned vegetables, Total 4/.....	Before	3/	.46	.10	3/	.48	.09	3/	1.07	.19	79.3	.67	.14
	During	3/	.45	.09	3/	.42	.08	3/	.75	.13	69.4	.44	.09
Dried													
Navy Beans.....	Before	60.9	.28	.05	26.9	.12	.02	58.6	.31	.06	27.9	.10	.02
	During	44.8	.21	.04	17.9	.10	.02	36.6	.17	.03	14.4	.05	.01
Lima Beans.....	Before	9.2	.02	2/	6.4	.02	2/	30.0	.16	.04	17.1	.06	.01
	During	12.6	.05	.01	7.7	.03	.01	29.6	.13	.03	13.5	.04	.01
Peas, lentils and others.....	Before	14.9	.04	.01	9.0	.02	.01	---	---	---	---	---	---
	During	20.7	.06	.01	15.4	.06	.01	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dried vegetables Total 5/.....	Before	66.7	.34	.06	34.6	.16	.04	71.4	.47	.09	47.7	.16	.04
	During	59.8	.32	.06	32.1	.19	.03	50.7	.29	.06	28.8	.09	.02
VEGETABLES, TOTAL 5/..	Before	3/	2.84	.46	3/	3.28	.59	3/	3.62	.55	3/	3.05	.57
	During	3/	5.26	.61	3/	4.56	.55	3/	6.25	.64	3/	5.28	.59

1/ Households with incomes above maximum levels for participation in either the Direct Distribution or Pilot Food Stamp Programs but less than $5,000 annually. 2/ Less than 0.005. 3/ Not available. 4/ Does not include canned dried beans. 5/ Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

Data from ERS. MED.

Table 5.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight received by farmers for principal crops, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962 1/

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes 2/	8,840	8,500	8,000	343	510	440	9.03	8.90	9.54
Asparagus	44,420	38,900	36,700	1,159	1,093	1,047	13.62	15.17	15.83
Beans, lima	16,470	16,950	16,100	403	409	400	8.57	8.74	9.08
Beans, snap	142,810	121,000	117,580	4,946	4,620	4,429	8.68	8.66	9.14
Beets	5,390	3,800	3,650	608	483	421	2.71	2.62	2.93
Broccoli 2/	40,470	40,900	37,450	2,075	2,361	1,940	8.02	8.04	8.27
Brussels sprouts 2/	5,650	5,700	6,000	608	706	688	8.44	8.64	8.82
Cabbage 3/	122,510	116,675	111,050	20,495	19,031	18,648	2.09	1.91	2.79
Cantaloups 4/	127,150	124,100	132,050	12,208	12,892	13,556	4.28	5.00	4.23
Carrots 2/ 5/	79,710	74,270	83,400	15,567	15,867	16,972	3.00	2.98	2.75
Cauliflower 2/	29,920	28,350	27,230	2,549	2,566	2,518	6.33	6.43	7.17
Celery 2/ 5/	35,780	31,390	30,760	14,949	14,973	14,003	3.69	3.22	4.69
Corn, sweet	203,140	202,210	210,460	11,979	13,316	13,364	3.73	3.96	3.86
Cucumbers	51,190	51,780	52,460	4,114	4,718	4,279	5.14	5.09	5.74
Eggplant	4,660	4,550	3,600	472	570	551	5.16	5.09	5.42
Escarole	6,040	7,800	7,950	769	1,002	975	4.66	4.84	6.15
Garlic 2/ 5/	2,570	3,600	2,700	208	288	243	11.04	8.76	10.68
Honey dews	10,860	9,500	9,450	1,456	1,337	1,164	4.91	5.65	4.68
Kale 2/	2,540	2,000	1,700	181	150	110	4.38	5.40	6.50
Lettuce	218,030	218,790	196,970	33,213	38,103	37,050	4.05	3.44	4.35
Onions 2/	113,740	90,900	96,230	23,363	23,615	25,992	2.72	3.81	2.48
Peas, green	11,430	6,100	4,900	383	244	225	8.45	9.56	10.38
Peppers, green 2/	42,890	47,530	44,660	2,957	3,984	3,750	8.54	7.61	8.27
Shallots	5,040	1,300	1,000	139	32	26	6.87	5.88	6.69
Spinach	32,390	24,500	21,660	1,771	1,325	1,209	6.05	6.52	7.14
Tomatoes	215,870	165,880	158,930	19,334	21,157	20,401	7.14	7.29	7.00
Watermelons	386,540	313,380	311,990	29,726	28,983	29,040	1.43	1.54	1.42
Total	1,966,050	1,760,355	1,734,630	205,975	214,335	213,441			

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.
2/ Includes some quantities used for processing.
3/ Price computed from value and production less not marketed.
4/ Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.
5/ Includes production used for dehydration.

Annual summary, Vegetables - Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1962.

Table 6.--Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods 1961, 1962 and 1963
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Nov. 18, 1961-Dec. 15, 1961				Dec. 16, 1961-Jan. 12, 1962				Nov. 16, 1962-Dec. 13, 1962				Dec. 14, 1962-Jan. 10, 1963			
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Im-ports	Total
Beans, lima, snap and fava	129	660	24	813	128	428	51	607	72	690	28	790	62	282	130	474
Beets	3	45	---	48	---	30	---	30	3	36	---	39	2	34	---	36
Broccoli	145	142	---	287	162	117	---	279	122	114	---	236	140	94	---	234
Cabbage	154	2,352	---	2,506	466	2,036	---	2,502	131	2,349	---	2,480	489	2,002	2	2,493
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	68	36	98	202	1	3	35	39	68	58	155	281	1	2	11	14
Carrots	455	902	77	1,434	607	830	31	1,468	450	913	77	1,440	505	927	53	1,485
Cauliflower	153	979	---	1,132	199	600	---	799	103	869	---	972	195	495	---	690
Celery	1,182	1,351	---	2,533	1,119	1,463	---	2,582	1,200	1,220	---	2,420	1,115	1,338	---	2,453
Corn	168	418	---	586	58	223	---	281	101	399	---	500	26	116	---	142
Cucumbers	55	567	24	646	69	371	40	480	77	614	1	692	30	236	96	362
Eggplant	15	172	4	191	19	112	6	137	13	185	5	203	7	125	23	155
Escarole and endive	32	238	6	276	19	194	6	219	19	239	9	267	49	195	4	248
Lettuce and romaine	2,715	3,079	5	5,799	2,851	3,339	---	6,190	3,067	3,220	---	6,287	2,621	2,894	---	5,515
Onions 2/	748	1,768	42	2,558	596	1,559	45	2,200	630	1,692	15	2,337	610	1,619	78	2,307
Peas, green	24	1	---	25	2	14	70	86	43	8	---	51	8	14	46	68
Peppers	400	511	17	928	244	431	94	769	402	515	16	933	274	345	77	696
Spinach	36	270	---	306	183	122	---	305	71	222	---	293	149	114	---	263
Squash	1	575	11	587	7	393	10	410	1	596	---	597	3	402	5	410
Tomatoes	813	1,896	65	2,774	476	1,348	310	2,134	654	2,105	32	2,791	440	1,264	318	2,022
Turnips and rutabagas	1	234	199	434	2	205	175	382	4	223	190	417	5	203	172	380
Watermelons	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetables (including mixed)	1,240	99	---	1,339	1,733	77	---	1,810	1,183	27	---	1,210	1,511	13	2	1,526
Total	8,537	16,295	572	25,404	8,941	13,297	873	23,711	8,414	16,294	528	25,236	8,242	12,714	1,017	21,973
Potatoes	5,029	7,092	23	12,144	5,057	6,765	21	11,843	4,870	6,669	19	11,558	5,394	6,704	9	12,107
Sweetpotatoes	11	1,482	---	1,493	8	1,387	---	1,395	6	1,473	---	1,479	10	1,472	---	1,482
Grand total	13,577	24,869	595	39,041	14,006	22,049	894	36,949	13,290	24,436	547	38,273	13,646	20,890	1,026	35,562

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Seattle, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest percentage completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 7.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1961, 1962, and 1963

Market and Commodity	State of Origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1961-62			1962-63		
			Nov. 14	Dec. 12	Jan. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 18	Jan. 15
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	4.00	3.25	6.75	5.25	4.75	8.00
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's small crt.	3.25	3.00	3.75	3.10	3.50	3.75
Cabbage, domestic round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	---	2.20	4.25	---	4.50	4.25
Cabbage, Danish type	New York	50-lb. sack	1.00	1.25	2.25	1.05	2.50	1.85
Carrots, bunched	California	4 doz. 2/3 WGA crt.	4.25	6.85	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.75
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	4.35	5.25	5.50	4.90	5.75	5.25
Celery, Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	---	3.10	4.25	---	3.65	3.50
Celery, Pascal	California	2-2½ doz. 16 in. crt.	5.50	4.50	6.00	3.75	5.50	5.00
Corn, green	Florida	5 doz. crt., yellow	3.00	3.00	5.50	4.40	4.75	*4.50
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.75	3.40	9.50	5.00	7.50	12.50
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	2.75	2.75	3.75	3.75	4.25	3.75
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9 bu. crt.	2.15	3.25	4.00	2.15	3.00	2.25
Kale	Virginia	1-½ bu. crt., bchd.	---	1.50	1.75	---	2.00	1.50
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. ctn.	3.75	3.50	3.50	4.50	3.75	5.00
Onions, yellow	New York(west)	50 lb. sack, med. size	2.25	2.40	3.75	1.45	1.55	1.65
Peppers, green, California Wonder	Florida	Bu. bskt. med.-lge.	---	2.75	4.00	---	5.00	6.50
Spinach, Savoy type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	---	2.15	3.50	---	2.35	3.00
Tomatoes, green, ripes and turning	Florida	6 X 6 40-lb. ctn.	---	4.05	5.93	---	3.75	7.15
Chicago								
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	---	---	7.25	5.85	5.00	6.50
Broccoli	California	14's ½ crt.	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00
Cabbage, domestic round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	---	2.15	4.25	---	4.00	4.20
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	4.50	4.35	5.15	4.50	4.75	4.35
Cauliflower	California	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	3.35	2.85	3.75	2.65	4.00	*2.85
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	5.25	4.00	5.15	3.50	4.75	4.50
Corn, green	Florida	5 doz. crt., yellow	2.65	3.75	5.25	4.35	4.85	*4.75
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	4.25	3.65	10.00	5.00	8.75	---
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	2.75	3.00	3.40	3.25	3.00	3.75
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9 bu. crt.	2.50	2.85	4.00	2.50	3.00	2.40
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. heads, ctn.	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.40	2.75	3.65
Onions, yellow	Idaho	50 lb. sack, large	3.45	4.05	5.10	1.85	1.75	2.05
Onions, yellow	Midwestern	50 lb. sack, medium	1.90	2.15	3.75	1.45	1.40	1.50
Peppers, green, California Wonder type	Florida	Bu. bskt., large	---	3.25	4.25	---	7.00	7.25
Spinach, flat type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	---	2.25	---	---	1.85	*2.15
Tomatoes, green, ripes and turning	Midwestern	8 lb. baskt., greenhouse	2.25	1.85	3.00	2.25	3.75	2.35

* January 8 price.

Weekly summary of terminal market prices, AMS, USDA, Market News Report

Table 8.--Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1961 and 1962

Commodity	Average first half of month				
	1961		1962		
	November	December	October	November	December
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap	8.10	7.20	8.30	10.20	9.90
Broccoli	9.50	10.20	9.90	9.40	9.90
Cabbage	1.80	1.55	1.95	1.95	2.30
Cantaloups	2.85	---	3.75	2.90	5.70
Carrots	3.25	3.40	2.85	3.45	2.65
Cauliflower 1/	8.10	7.70	6.90	6.70	8.90
Celery	4.30	3.15	2.70	3.35	2.95
Corn, sweet	3.80	4.35	3.35	4.90	5.40
Cucumbers	4.20	4.10	5.30	5.20	7.30
Lettuce	4.50	3.90	3.30	5.50	3.30
Onions	3.15	3.80	2.00	1.85	1.90
Peppers, green	7.10	6.10	5.80	9.20	13.30
Spinach	6.90	6.50	6.30	6.80	7.60
Tomatoes	8.50	8.00	6.10	7.90	11.00

1/ Prices on a "loose trim" or "pre-package" basis. Prices published prior to December 1961 were on a "slightly trimmed basis" which were multiplied by 1.818 to convert to the new basis.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 9.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date 1/

(1910-14 = 100)

Period	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	244
1958	310	356	401	342	280	218	196	169	186	210	244	227	262
1959	285	288	281	283	261	219	228	212	242	261	270	292	260
1960	304	275	266	272	279	233	243	202	195	214	228	233	245
1961	223	221	227	261	260	285	265	210	212	206	244	226	237
1962 2/	297	315	376	374	393	294	253	211	209	204	259	265	288

1/ In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added: Broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.
2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 10.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Asparagus	103,190	108,350	109,520	111,490	129,650	133,900	215.00	241.00	251.00
Beans, lima 1/	97,020	100,070	92,030	96,070	115,710	108,470	144.90	144.90	151.00
Beans, snap	145,310	188,960	181,210	332,280	478,020	447,720	115.10	105.00	104.60
Beets	16,910	17,140	18,370	154,990	181,560	209,190	19.80	18.60	18.80
Cabbage for kraut	14,150	13,090	11,870	195,320	215,700	206,970	14.50	12.70	13.40
Corn, sweet 2/	438,100	450,520	441,100	1,443,850	1,726,270	1,792,850	20.80	19.40	20.00
Cucumbers for pickles	126,440	108,320	101,960	328,170	426,650	402,080	57.50	56.00	53.90
Peas, green 1/	417,130	401,480	407,490	477,320	510,510	527,120	89.90	86.20	85.00
Spinach	32,520	30,500	23,340	131,930	144,480	116,840	40.20	35.60	36.60
Tomatoes	326,920	303,950	316,150	3,686,610	4,247,700	5,318,200	26.40	29.70	28.20
Total	1,717,680	1,722,380	1,703,040	6,958,050	8,176,250	9,263,340			

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.
2/ Corn in the husk.

Annual Summary, Vegetables - Processing, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1962.

Table 11.--Frozen vegetables: Cold storage holdings, December 31, 1962, with comparisons

Commodity	December average 1957-61	1961 Dec. 31	1962 Aug. 31	1962 Sept. 30	1962 Oct. 31	1962 Nov. 30	1962 Dec. 31 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	20,307	21,863	28,097	25,802	23,555	20,904	18,287
Beans, lima:							
Fordhook	2/	57,989	36,793	75,080	76,266	71,746	62,156
Baby	2/	72,496	39,289	77,677	90,110	86,868	79,779
Total	106,532	130,485	76,082	152,757	166,376	158,614	141,935
Beans, snap:							
Regular cut	2/	94,458	110,185	122,228	109,519	101,794	93,324
French style	2/	47,733	52,530	57,214	55,914	51,968	46,738
Total	105,042	142,191	162,715	179,442	165,433	153,762	140,062
Broccoli	47,219	56,680	24,674	28,471	35,824	44,729	46,410
Brussels sprouts	27,751	30,986	11,301	15,751	25,914	29,824	31,400
Carrots	3/	47,185	11,310	10,981	30,398	48,131	51,087
Cauliflower	24,955	31,096	12,946	14,742	19,193	25,787	24,854
Corn, sweet	98,894	140,385	88,385	164,089	174,861	164,874	150,968
Mixed vegetables	23,832	24,083	19,194	17,771	19,290	22,936	25,833
Peas, green	203,045	209,737	325,225	323,977	284,636	247,001	217,672
Peas and carrots, mixed	15,718	17,751	13,062	12,129	13,328	16,534	17,742
Potatoes, french fried	99,690	182,893	130,225	124,244	165,219	198,822	224,060
Spinach	44,530	57,174	59,537	49,591	55,621	51,127	44,474
All other frozen vegetables	139,353	135,456	120,610	127,139	144,478	152,298	143,874
Total	956,868	1,227,965	1,083,363	1,246,886	1,324,126	1,335,343	1,278,658

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Stocks not reported separately prior to February 1, 1960. 3/ Not available.
Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962 1/	Average 1951-60	1961	1962 1/	Average 1951-60	1961	1962 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.7	23.5	21.7	156.8	211.4	191.7	4,327	4,967	4,160
Spring									
Early	26.0	25.4	24.4	141.8	182.7	140.7	3,691	4,640	3,433
Late	159.8	133.8	108.7	152.1	207.4	199.5	23,833	27,753	21,690
Summer									
Early	113.6	98.6	87.2	111.3	157.2	144.7	12,423	15,496	12,620
Late	191.8	171.0	156.6	175.4	211.1	215.9	33,372	36,106	33,805
Fall									
8 Eastern	283.7	284.0	276.5	214.1	238.2	246.4	60,624	67,644	68,127
9 Central	303.6	355.5	310.4	125.8	136.0	148.8	38,186	48,350	46,196
9 Western	292.9	404.1	399.8	196.9	219.3	195.7	57,968	88,638	78,249
Total, fall	880.2	1,043.6	986.7	177.9	196.1	195.2	156,778	204,632	192,572
United States	1,399.2	1,495.9	1,385.3	167.7	196.3	193.7	234,424	293,594	268,280

1/ Preliminary.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 18, 1962.

Table 13.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962 1/	Average 1951-60	1961	1962 1/	Average 1951-60	1961	1962 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Central Atlantic 2/	37.5	34.6	39.0	92	104	128	3,454	3,593	4,997
Lower Atlantic 3/	78.2	44.6	52.8	58	87	94	4,509	3,866	4,938
South Central 4/	160.8	105.9	113.1	54	64	66	8,758	6,758	7,466
North Central 5/	3.0	2.4	2.5	60	89	97	181	214	242
California	11.2	9.2	9.5	75	85	85	842	782	808
United States	290.8	196.7	216.9	62.2	77.3	85.1	17,716	15,213	18,451

1/ Preliminary.
2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.
3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, and beginning 1959 New Mexico.
5/ Missouri and Kansas
Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 18, 1962.

Table 14.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1961, 1962, and 1963

Variety	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1961-62			1962-63		
			Nov. 18	Dec. 16	Jan. 20	Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Jan. 19
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Katahdin, unwashed	Hartford, Conn.-Rockville Area	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	---	1.32	1.36	1.82	1.70	1.81
Various varieties, washed 1/	Rochester, New York, (Western and Central points)	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	0.70	.68	.70	.97	.96	.99
Katahdin 1/	Presque Isle, Maine, Aroostook	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	.53	.47	.50	.64	.65	.70
Katahdin, unwashed 1/	Pennsylvania (Eastern points)	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	.75	.70	.70	.98	.90	.92
Russets 2/	Idaho Falls, Upper Valley, Twin Falls District	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	2.07	1.98	2.22	2.62	2.62	2.76
Red McClure washed 3/	San Luis Valley, Colorado	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	1.95	1.82	2.24	2.16	2.05	2.08
Various varieties, unwashed 1/	Benton Harbor, Michigan	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	.78	.72	.73	1.00	.97	.98
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1961-62			1962-63		
			Nov. 14	Dec. 12	Jan. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 18	Jan. 15
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets								
New York								
Chippewas and Kathadin, unwashed	Long Island	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	0.95	0.90	0.87½	1.15	1.08	1.15
Russets, washed	Idaho	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.35	2.50
Katahdin, unwashed 4/	Maine	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. sack	---	1.05	1.05	1.22½	1.20	1.33½
Chicago								
Russets, washed	Idaho	U. S. No. 1 100 lb. sack	3.60	3.45	3.60	4.00	4.05	4.20

1/ Mostly Katahdin.
2/ 20-30 percent, 10 ounces and larger.
3/ 2-3/4 inch minimum.
4/ 2¼-4 inch minimum.

Weekly Summary of f.o.b. and terminal market prices, AMS, USDA, Market News reports. F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices.

Table 15.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1961, 1962, and 1963

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1961-62			1962-63		
			Nov. 18	Dec. 16	Jan. 20	Nov. 17	Dec. 15	Jan. 19
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
F.o.b. shipping points								
Porto Rican, cured	S. W. Louisiana	U. S. No. 1 50 lb. crt.	4.38	4.02	3.97	3.29	2.88	2.75
Orange Jersey	South and Central New Jersey Points	U. S. No. 1 Bu. hamper	3.44	3.45	3.38	---	2.08	2.08
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1961-62			1962-63		
			Nov. 14	Dec. 12	Jan. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 18	Jan. 15
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Terminal markets								
New York								
Porto Rican	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	4.75	4.75	5.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
Chicago								
Porto Rican, cured	Louisiana	50 lb. crt.	---	4.75	4.65	---	3.65	3.60

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 16.--United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1961 and 1962

Commodity	Average		1961	1962		
	Aug. 1909-July 1914	Jan. 1957-Dec. 1959	Dec. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Potatoes	1.14	1.71	1.16	1.45	1.46	1.48
Sweetpotatoes	1.60	4.30	4.97	2.96	3.45	4.03
Beans, dry edible	3.37	7.04	7.03	6.61	7.01	7.00
Peas, dry field	---	4.04	3.95	4.18	4.20	4.25

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 17.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962 1/

States and classes	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
New York and Michigan	577	628	677	1,017	1,384	1,300	5,876	8,689	8,801
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington	312	285	299	1,646	1,900	1,549	5,135	5,415	4,632
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah	260	282	284	764	937	690	1,983	2,641	1,959
California									
Large lima	66	47	53	1,630	1,647	1,792	1,073	774	950
Baby lima	30	28	30	1,710	1,621	1,737	508	454	521
Other	194	179	147	1,246	1,293	1,336	2,414	2,314	1,964
Total California	290	254	230	1,381	1,394	1,493	3,996	3,542	3,435
United States	1,438	1,449	1,490	1,182	1,400	1,264	16,990	20,287	18,827

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 18, 1962.

Table 18.--Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1962, and total by types 1961

Type	Michigan	Idaho	Wyoming	Nebraska	Washington	Colorado	New York	California	Other 1/	Total 1962	Total 1961
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Pea, navy	6,975	1	---	---	---	---	30	---	---	7,006	6,755
Great Northern	---	437	186	814	4	3	---	---	41	1,485	1,678
Pinto	75	1,160	416	198	116	1,715	---	---	425	4,105	5,592
Red kidney	360	54	---	---	---	---	884	181	---	1,479	1,555
Small red	3	223	---	---	304	---	---	8	---	538	360
Large lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	950	---	950	774
Baby lima	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	521	---	521	454
Small white 3/	---	28	---	---	10	---	---	523	---	561	438
Blackeye	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	648	---	648	966
Other	114	397	---	---	59	---	360	604	---	1,534	1,715
U. S. total	7,527	2,300	602	1,012	493	1,718	1,274	3,435	466	18,827	20,287

1/ Includes New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Kansas.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Includes flat small white.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1962.

Table 19.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Minnesota	4	9	3	1,078	770	620	46	69	19
North Dakota	4	9	3	1,061	940	1,140	43	85	34
Idaho	102	105	131	1,219	1,020	1,390	1,241	1,071	1,821
Colorado	9	9	7	881	900	1,100	77	81	77
Washington	145	182	178	1,200	1,130	1,580	1,759	2,057	2,812
Oregon	11	20	16	1,062	900	1,150	115	180	184
United States	285	334	338	1,194	1,061	1,464	3,432	3,543	4,947

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds, clean basis.

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1962.

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